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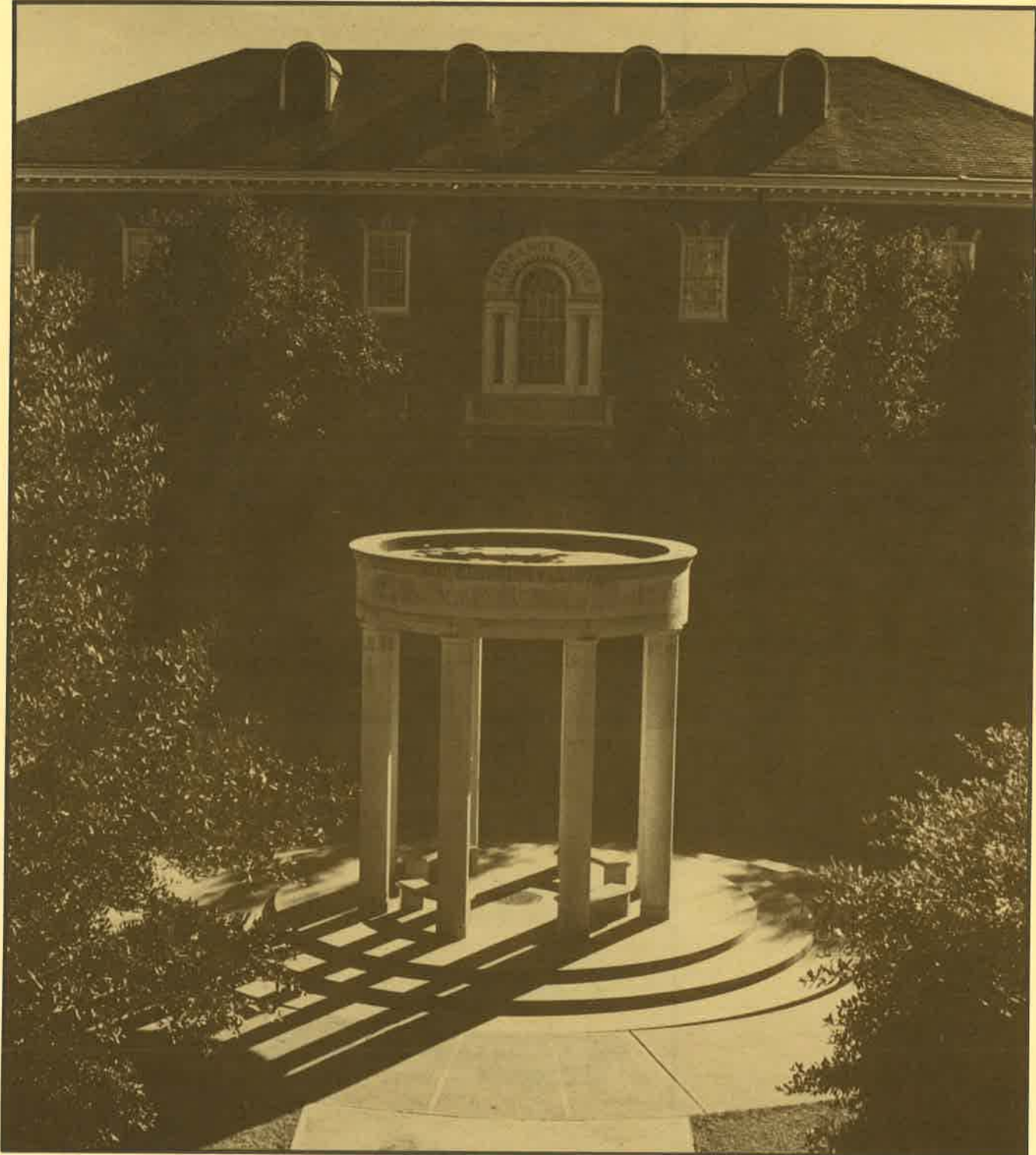
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the brief

OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

9
VOL. 8 NO. 1

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY



SUMMER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

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A publication of the SMU Law Alumni Association

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A look into the future: The next 50 years Of the School of Law

(Editor's Note: The following was adapted from a speech to the SMU Law Alumni at the Texas Bar Convention, July 3, 1975.)

By Dean Charles O. Galvin

The School of Law admitted its first class in the fall of 1925 and graduated 11 students in the spring of 1928.

The class of 1975, which includes those who completed their degree requirements in August 1974, December 1974, and May 1975, numbered 250 students for the Juris Doctor degree, nine for the Master of Comparative Law degree, 22 for the Master of Laws degree, and one candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science of Law.

Though Judge Cockrell acted as Chairman of the Law Faculty from 1925 to 1927, Charles Shirley Potts was invited to come from the University of Texas to be the first Dean of the School and served in that capacity until 1947. In that year Robert Gerald Storey came from law practice to serve as Dean until his retirement in 1959. Dean John Wilks Riehm succeeded Dean Storey in 1959 and I succeeded Dean Riehm, who retired on Nov. 1, 1963. With the exception of the period of about a year and a half in the beginning, the law school has been served over its 50-year past by four deans.

Going back through the records, recently, I came upon an interesting exchange of correspondence between Dean Potts and President Selcman of the University in the years 1931 and 1932 about the law school budget. The budget for running the entire law school was about \$25,000. Last year's budget reflected direct costs of instruction and operating the law library at about \$1.9 million.

What does this sum buy in educational facilities for legal educational training? This is a question we must continue to ask to be sure we are not spending resources on fruitless ventures or on inefficient

operations that do not contribute to the best professional training for young men and women who will serve the legal profession for the next 50 years. For, indeed, we are training now those who will be the senior partners in the firms, judges on the bench, and general counsel of corporations in the years 2000 to 2025.

First of all, we have a magnificent physical plant. Its accommodations for classroom and clinical training, faculty library, faculty office space and student living are ex-



cellent. The library collection is 23rd in size of 164 American Bar Association-approved law schools. It is among the very best in the nation, serving not only our students and the university campus, but the whole region around us. The educational program provides a variety of excellent courses in theory and practice taught by a highly professional full-time and part-time faculty.

So, this is what we have now. But what of the next 50 years?

I would like to believe that we can maintain and operate an excellent institution providing the people of this country with the highest

quality professional young men and women for many years to come. The years ahead will see a much greater emphasis on clinical training. This trend has been developing in legal education over the last eight or 10 years and continues to expand. Medicine has used clinical training for many years with great success; it is expensive—but necessary—to the continued improvement of legal education.

We will operate this coming academic year, for the first time, a criminal clinic in addition to our long-time successful civil clinic. We will be doing more in internship and externship than we ever have in the past, which will give our students the maximum possible exposure to practical problems and practical training just as is now done in medicine.

We believe this is forward progress. It is not in any way to disparage the efficiency of theoretical or abstract analytical work, characteristic of traditional legal education. It takes 90 semester hours, maybe more, to train a good lawyer, if we are to combine theoretical work with a thorough clinical experience. Instead of reducing the number of hours or years of time devoted to education we ought to be talking about increasing it.

The years immediately ahead will witness dramatic changes in the profession. There will be a significant increase in the number of women and minorities in law practice. People will demand a substantially greater delivery of legal services as they have required a much greater delivery of medical services. Paraprofessional training, training for specialist certification, relicensure proceedings, a much greater emphasis on the professional responsibility of the lawyer to the community—all will be the subject of extensive elaboration and development, and this law school intends to be a major participant in this effort.

Thus, the good news for the future is that we have a fine physical plant, a dedicated faculty working with a rich and expanded curriculum, a developing clinical program, an excellent library, a successfully operating partnership with the
(continued on page 11)

law school notes

Acting on a strong mandate from students, the Law School Assembly voted during the past academic year to eliminate class ranking. Seventy-seven per cent of the 600 ballots cast in a student referendum indicated a preference for ending the dissemination of a tabulated class ranking. Following the 26-9 Law School Assembly vote, in which a number of faculty members supported the change, Dean **Charles O. Galvin** said he would abide by the Assembly's decision.

The major reason cited by proponents of the change was that employers would be required to evaluate prospective employees on some basis other than strictly grades or class rank. Some students had complained that inquiries to the Law School Placement Office which stipulated that only students ranking in the top 10 per cent would be interviewed, were unfair.

While the usual chronology for a distinguished legal career might call for graduation from law school, a successful practice, then appointment or election to a judgeship, **Don Darley** chose a different route. Darley, 23, was elected Justice of the Peace of Denton County, then entered law school.

In addition to carrying a 10-hour law school load, Darley spends his time performing weddings, holding inquests, and hearing small claims and traffic ticket cases.

If three years of law school can put a strain on a marriage, consider the effect on husband and wife law students. The consensus of the six couples attending law school the past academic year was that having a law-student spouse actually helped. Third year couples were **Glenn and Katherine Portman** and **Rick Russell and Johnnie Hammonds**. Third-year husbands with second-year wives (now third-year) were **Clay and Kathy Farrar**, **Mike and Barbara Lynn**, and **Ed and Susan Gilhooly**. Second-year (now third-year) student **Frank Moore's** wife, **Mary Ann** is a year behind him.

Peter Winship, who has studied at Harvard, Yale and the London School of Economics & Political Science, has recently been added to the SMU law school faculty. His experience includes lecturing at the Haile Sellassie I University in Ethiopia and working as a

legal adviser to the Imperial Ethiopian Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Winship is presently teaching courses in Business Associations and Sales and Secured Transactions.

Frances Hunt Hall is the new law librarian, taking the place of **Hibernia Turbeville**, who retired. Miss Hall, who received a J.D. from the University of North Carolina, is a member of the North Carolina State Bar. She has served as Assistant Law Librarian and Associate Professor at the University of Virginia Law School and is presently a Lieutenant Commander, USNR Ret.

William "Bill" V. Dorsaneo, formerly of Geary, Brice, Barron & Stahl, has joined the law faculty. He is a graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, where he graduated first in his class. Dorsaneo is teaching courses in Procedure and Texas Pre-Trial Procedure.

After 50 years of male exclusivity, Lawyers Inn has opened its doors to female residents. The most noticeable aspects of the change was the lack of excitement it created. Female students reside in the north wing where the only indication of a break with the past is a room at the end of the hall, conspicuously marked "Ladies."

For the second year in a row, a women's team has won top honors in the law school's Moot Court competition. **Patricia Stevenson** and **Allen Crane** teamed for the 73-74 title, while **Lynn Foster** and **Janet Hellmich** won 74-75 first-place honors. Judging the final round this year were justices and commissioners of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. Texas Supreme Court justices made the final decision last year.

Dean **Charles O. Galvin** has named **H. W. Perry, Jr.** as Director of Development for the law school to assume the development and public relations responsibilities of **J. Stephen Dycus**, who has resigned. Perry has worked as Assistant Director of Development in the Central University Development offices the past year. He graduated from SMU in 1974 with a B.A. in Political Science and Social Sciences. He served as student body president in 1973-74, and was a member of several academic and service honoraries.



The ground floor of Underwood Law Library is ideal for last-minute studying (above) or lounging.



President stresses Alumni participation



By Robert E. Davis

*President, SMU Law Alumni
Association, 1974-75*

The 1974-75 academic year has seen increasing participation by the alumni in the affairs of the law school. Many alumni see their involvement in the law school chiefly in terms of financial support during the annual Law School Fund Campaign. That is, of course, a critically important function of the alumni, and the amounts generously contributed by our membership support badly needed scholarships during this time of increasing tuition.

This year, William C. Koons ('58) labored mightily as chairman of the fund, and with the support of a dedicated group of workers, collected over \$76,000 during the campaign. And, as in prior years, Assistant Dean Steve Dycus ('65) was of great help.

But there are non-financial areas that alumni have become involved in this year. The following are a few of the kinds of active support which the alumni have furnished:

1. Some 18 members of the alumni have served as lecturers in law at SMU (in addition to those alumni who are regular faculty members);
2. We have furnished a substantial part of the membership of the Board of Visitors;
3. We have been active as advisors in the Sumner Scholars program;
4. We participated actively in the School of Law retreat on March 1, 1975, to establish long-term goals for the law school.
5. More than 90 alumni actively recruited potential law stu-

dents on the campuses of 120 undergraduate schools around the country.

It was clear from the law school retreat, as well as from other meetings with law school administration and faculty, that the alumni will be called upon to make additional contributions of time and effort to the advancement of law school programs. For example, a considerable expansion of the clinical education program is to be expected in the future. Professor Walter Steele has been named Associate Dean of Clinical Education, and he hopes to involve the law offices of Dallas alumni, as well as others, in the clinical education program.

In addition, the law school has hired a Director of Continuing Legal Education to help the school discharge its responsibility to contribute to the continuing education of the bar.

Recent educational programs jointly sponsored with the Dallas Bar Association have been very well received. Thus far, experience has demonstrated that this kind of activity should not impose a financial burden on the law school, and it may even provide a modest financial return. It seems clear that the increasing specialization of the bar will impose further demands upon the law school for continuing education. Alumni will, of course, be called upon to help in planning for and teaching at these seminars and symposia.

The education of future members of the bar is too important a matter to be left exclusively to the talents, imagination and experience of any one group. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Law

Alumni Association on Sept. 25, 1974, Prof. William J. Flittie forcefully urged that the alumni should contribute their experience and judgment where matters of curriculum determination were concerned. Curriculum selection has traditionally been the exclusive domain of law teachers, although recently the law school has permitted substantial student participation. At the invitation of Dean Charles O. Galvin, the Alumni Association sent a "delegation" to observe a meeting of the curriculum committee on October 8. What transpired there seemed to support Professor Flittie's thesis that alumni might be of help. Dean Galvin has responded cordially to that suggestion.

There are other areas in which the alumni might offer a helpful perspective. So far as I am aware, no alumni were asked to express their views regarding the abolition of class rank at the law school. Nor have alumni been asked to express views about the distribution of financial aid (including those gifts which are collected from the alumni). Further, the alumni have not been consulted about the number of law school admissions, standards for graduation or a host of other topics where their experience and knowledge might be of some value. In recent meetings, however, Dean Galvin has expressed a desire to receive more help from the alumni in these matters.

I can imagine multiple benefits which might flow from more intimate involvement by the alumni in law school affairs. Certainly, the accumulated experience and wisdom of the alumni as a group has not yet been fully utilized for the benefit of the school.

Recent developments in Bar admissions:

Should trial attorneys Be certified?

By James W. McElhaney

In November, 1973, Chief Justice Warren Burger delivered the annual Sonnett Lecture at Fordham University Law School. He chose as his subject the quality of trial advocacy currently practiced in the nation's courts, and made broad attacks on the competency of the majority of lawyers who try cases. While many lawyers and educators disagree with the Chief Justice, or feel that he has overstated his case, he has gained considerable support from judges, bar associations and some legal educators.

Following the Chief Justice's lead, Chief Judge Irving Kaufman of the Second Circuit has appointed a committee, chaired by Robert Clare, president of the American College of Trial Lawyers, to draft proposed rules for admission to practice before the Federal District Courts of the Second Circuit. These rules have gone through a number of drafts and have already been the subject of special hearings in New York in November 1974. They are at the center of an intense controversy involving judges, state and local bar associations, the Association of American Law Schools, the American Bar Association, law

school teachers and administrators.

Chief Justice Burger, when he urged certification of trial lawyers as specialists, was not making a new proposal. Certification has been suggested for years, and was the central theme of Lloyd Paul Stryker's fine book, *The Art of Advocacy*, which was published in 1954. The most recent push returns, however, at a time of ferment in the legal profession. Several states have already adopted pilot or experimental certification programs in a number of legal specialties, and most state bar associations are considering certification in one way or another.

Reasoning from similar premises as Chief Justice Burger—that many lawyers are not qualified to practice, and expressing dismay at what it feels is a clear demonstration of inadequacy of education reflected in poor bar examination performances—the Supreme Court of Indiana has taken a step which has literally raised a furor among law school deans and is almost certain to be the subject of litigation. The Indiana Supreme Court has promulgated its now-famous Rule 13 which lists courses and specific credit

hours which an applicant must take in law school to be eligible for the Indiana bar examination.

The problem is that Rule 13 is amazingly extensive, and includes courses which many students currently elect not to take. Furthermore, courses at many schools do not meet the rule's hour qualifications. Many deans are outraged at the suggestion that their schools are not giving what the Indiana Supreme Court considers an adequate legal education. Moreover, they fear that adoption of similar rules by other states would result in a hopeless morass of conflicting educational requirements which no school could hope to meet and would unreasonably interfere with legal education by making course offerings too rigid.

The difficulty with the Clare Committee's proposed rules for admission to practice in the Federal District Courts in the Second Circuit is that they impose educational requirements rather than a demonstration of proficiency through an examination. This has resulted in strong opposition from the AALS. Dean Soia Mentschikoff of the University of Miami School of Law,

"Several states have already adopted pilot or experimental certification programs, and most state bar associations are considering certification."

1974 president of the AALS, appointed another committee, composed of law school deans and chaired by Dean Tom Ehrlich of Stanford Law School, to oppose the Clare Committee rules at the recent hearings and to report to the Executive Committee of the AALS.

Equating the Clare Committee's proposals with the Indiana rule, Dean Ehrlich testified against the proposed Second Circuit rules and gave a negative report to the House of Representatives of the AALS at its December meeting in San Francisco. Spurred by that report, the AALS House of Representatives voted to instruct the AALS Executive Committee to take steps in opposition to the Clare Committee's proposals and to urge further study before adoption.

In the meantime, not everyone agrees that the proposed Second Circuit rules present the same vice as the Indiana Bar exam requirements. For example, Harvard Law School's Robert E. Keeton—of Keeton and (Jeffrey) O'Connell "no fault" fame and a leading trial advocacy teacher—sharply distinguishes the two. Professor Keeton admits that the Indiana rules may

indeed be over-broad. The Second Circuit rules, on the other hand, are far more modest. Only a limited number of courses are required: Evidence; Civil Procedure (including Federal Jurisdiction, Practice and Procedure); Criminal Law and Procedure; Professional Responsibility; and Trial Advocacy. Hours of instruction are not specified, and education outside of law school is specifically permitted under the rules. Furthermore, admission to a state court is different than admission to a federal court. Admission to practice before a state supreme court is the general licensing to practice law. Contrariwise, there is only one reason to be admitted to a federal district court—to try a case—and the rule's educational requirements are reasonably directed toward that end.

SMU is in the center of this unfolding controversy. In April 1974, with the support of then-President Paul Hardin, himself a former trial advocacy teacher, the law school held a symposium on the role of law schools in certifying trial lawyers, which attracted the principals in this drama, including Judge Kaufman, Professor Keeton, Clare

and Will E. Wright, Chairman of the ABA Section of Litigation as well as other leading judges, practitioners and legal educators.

More recently, I chaired the meeting of the AALS Section of Trial Advocacy in San Francisco which brought Professor Keeton and Dean Ehrlich face to face on the issue. Also, I am charged with drafting proposed rules for consideration by the ABA Special Committee on Specialization concerning specialization in trial advocacy. In other words, I must now try to untie this Gordian knot.

JAMES W. McELHANEY, SMU Law School Professor, is currently chairman of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) Section of Trial Advocacy, a co-editor of the American Bar Association's Section of Litigation magazine entitled Litigation and consultant to the ABA's Special Committee on Specialization for the purpose of drafting ABA Proposed Standards for Specialization in Trial Advocacy. He is also author of the recently published EFFECTIVE LITIGATION: Trials, Problems and Materials (West Publishing Co. 1974).



Prof. Joseph W. McKnight (facing camera) chats with students in lobby of Underwood Law Library.

Dean appoints CLE director; Future programs announced

Dean Charles O. Galvin has announced the appointment of Ms. Sherry Smith to be full-time director of Continuing Legal Education for the law school. Ms. Smith, an Oregon attorney, is a graduate of the Lewis and Clark School of Law. She has worked for the Governor's Commission on Judicial Reform in that state. She will be responsible for guiding the future development of the CLE program, which has grown steadily in recent years.

According to Dean Galvin, the fine faculty and other educational resources of the School of Law make it uniquely equipped to provide the highest quality post-graduate legal education. In fact, Dean Galvin says, the law school has a positive obligation to do so.

During the past academic year the law school co-sponsored seven programs with the Practising Law Institute of New York, largest sponsor of such programs in the country. The programs during the year included the following titles: Discovery Techniques, Essential Estate Planning, Bank Counsel Workshop, Current Developments in Patent Law, Breach of Contract in a Shortage Economy, Construction Contracts, and Real Estate: Taxes and Financial Aspects.

In November 1974, the law school inaugurated a series of one-day Friday "clinics" as co-sponsor with the Dallas Bar Association. The first two of these programs, held in Karcher Auditorium, were attended by more than 500 persons. A Federal Civil Practice Clinic was chaired by Prof. John E. Kennedy of the law school faculty and utilized practitioners and judges from the area. In April, Prof. Alan R. Bromberg was chairman of the Corporate Practice Clinic.

During the year the law school developed and presented two major programs of its own. Prof. Robert L. Bogomolny was chairman of "Human Experimentation," co-sponsored by Medicine in the Public Interest, Inc. and the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. This two-day program featured speakers from the fields of public health, medicine, psychology, law and theology.

In the late spring Prof. Joseph W. McKnight was chairman once again of the highly successful Family Law and Community Property Institute. Unique in content, this program has attracted acclaim from practitioners from around the state.

This summer the law school sponsored a major program on the Pension Reform Act of 1974, combining regular law school course work for credit with instruction for practitioners and some non-lawyers. In July the law school cooperated with the State Bar of Texas in the presentation of the Advanced Criminal Refresher Course on the campus, as preparation for lawyers taking the examination for certification as specialists in criminal law.

Future CLE programs already scheduled are:

September 19	Trial Practice Clinic Dallas Bar Association/Southern Methodist University Law School
October 9-10	Public Interest Litigation Southern Methodist University/Practising Law Institute
November 6-7	Legal Aspects of Union Organizational Campaigns Southern Methodist University/Practising Law Institute
November 14	Buying and Selling Businesses Southern Methodist University/Dallas Bar Association
November 20-21	Commercial Finance and Factoring Southern Methodist University/Practising Law Institute
December 5-6	Products Liability Southern Methodist University/Practising Law Institute

Law alumni giving Sets fund record

Under the leadership of William C. Koons ('58), the 1974-75 Law School Fund set new records for total gifts to the law school and for participation by alumni. Gifts from all sources amounted to \$183,363, up 30 per cent from last year's total of \$141,019. Gifts from alumni totaled \$85,575, compared to \$67,076 last year, an increase of more than 27 per cent. Thirty-one per cent of all the alumni made gifts to the Law School Fund, with the average gift just under \$80. These figures compare favorably with other major law schools around the country.

Koons was assisted in Dallas by team captains representing groups of classes and by representatives in each class. This year's team captains were Robert L. Dillard, Jr. ('35), Joseph W. Geary ('48), Frank Norton ('52), Richard S. Whitesell, Jr. ('56), Robert L. Trimble ('64), James E. Barnett ('66), and John D. Jackson ('70).

Class representatives conducted a telephone fund-raising campaign from Lawyers Inn during the month of February. In addition, separate campaigns were carried out by alumni representatives in 16 cities outside Dallas, the largest of those being a campaign organized by Jesse B. Heath, Jr. ('66), Houston.

Marshall J. Doke ('59), Dallas, has been named chairman of the 1975-76 Law School Fund to succeed Koons.

alumni notes

Board elects Koons to alumni Association post

William C. Koons ('58) was elected president of the Law Alumni Association for the 1975-76 academic year at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. Koons will succeed Robert E. Davis ('58), who was elected to the newly created Council of the Association.

Serving with Koons will be Joe Hill Jones ('42), Dallas, vice president, and John D. Jackson ('70), Dallas, secretary/treasurer.

In other action, the Board adopted articles of association which create a Council of the Association to take the place of the Board of Directors. The Council, which is headed by the Association's president, consists of 24 elected law school alumni, each serving a three-year term.

New members of the Council are Jack L. Coke ('43), Ronald M. Weiss ('55), Marshall J. Doke ('59), Robert L. Trimble ('64), Michael M. Boone ('67), John D. Jackson ('70) and Davis, all of Dallas, and Robert M. Bandy ('67), Tyler.

The directors also heard a report from Assistant Prof. Phillippe Bodin, chairman of the faculty committee on admissions, concerning the incoming first-year class.

Bodin reported to the group that the new class will contain fewer students than last year's entering class. The result, according to Bodin, will be a tightening of standards and improvement in the student-faculty ratio.

1947

After having served as assistant general counsel to Lone Star Gas Company, **Manuel J. Edling** has joined the law firm of Kilgore & Kilgore in Dallas.



William C. Koons

1950

Ted P. MacMaster, formerly assistant to the City Attorney of the City of Dallas, has opened a law office in Dallas.

1954

The Honorable **Ben F. Ellis** of the County Criminal Court of Dallas was promoted to Lt. Col. in the USAF Reserve.

1958

Bill C. Hunter, a partner in Hunter & Greenfield, was elected president of the Dallas school board.

Jerry Lastelick has recently become chairman of the board of First Texas Bank. Lastelick is a partner in the firm Lastelick, Anderson and Hilliard.

1959

Joe Burnett, former judge of the 44th District Court of Dallas County, has returned to private practice in Dallas.

1964

Lomas & Nettleton Financial Corp. has named **Ted Enloe** as president.

1965

Linda A. Wertheimer has become a partner in the Dallas firm of Hewitt Johnson Swanson & Barbee.

1966

Warren K. Rudolph has been elected president of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Dallas.

1967

William T. Hill, Jr. has become a member of Jordan, Ramsey & Hill of Dallas.

1968

The Commissioner's Court of Dallas County has appointed **Joan Winn** as judge of the County Court at Law No. 2. Before taking the bench, Judge Winn was assistant appeals officer with the Federal Employee Appeals Board.

James A. Mattox is in his second term as state legislator from District 33-K in Dallas. Mattox is a partner in Crowder and Mattox.

1969

Former Assistant Chief of Anti-trust and Consumer Protection Division of



Taking a turn at the Law School Fund telephones in Lawyer's Inn are Prater Monning ('76), John H. McElhaney ('58) and Steven Condos ('56).

the Texas Attorney General's Office, **Thomas A. Fry III**, has become associated with the Dallas firm of Flagg, Cooper, Hayner, Miller, Long & Owen.

1972

John Bryant, formerly an administrative assistant to State Sen. Ron Clower of Garland, has been elected to the Texas House of Representatives from District 33-L in Dallas.

1973

Paul V. Enriquez, who is associated with Florentino Ramirez, Jr. of Dallas, has been elected to the board of directors of the Dallas Opportunities Industrialization Center.

1974

David B. Moseley, Jr. and **Lindy D. Jones** have formed a partnership, Moseley and Jones, in Dallas.

Future

(continued from page 3)

bench and bar, and a desire to meet the increasingly complex problems of the legal profession. These characteristics put together mean success in this law school or any law school.

The bad news is that between now and the year 2025 private education, as we have traditionally known it in the United States, may disappear. There has recently been a great deal of discussion concerning this matter in the national media. Our University and its law school are no different from many other private institutions which are struggling for survival. Demographic statistics indicate a declining college population and a declining graduate school enrollment. With more law schools and fewer students, some schools may dip down into lesser qualified people and thus risk the deterioration of quality of those entering the profession.

The state educational systems are excellent systems, and legislatures are constantly urged to appropriate more money for their upgrading and expansion. Private institutions do not have the resources to compete with well-financed, tax-supported institutions. We must all face this problem and what it means, not just to private education generally, but to SMU, its law school, and the

whole community.

We must think creatively and innovatively of alternate arrangements for accomplishing first-rate legal education in the future. It could mean state or federal grants; it could mean contractual arrangements with the state; or it could mean the use of greater numbers of practicing professionals teaching law on a voluntary basis as is done in medicine.

Those who brought us to this point planned carefully ahead from 1925 onward; we must do likewise for those who will seek quality professional education in 2025.



Dycus Resigns

Assistant Dean **J. Stephen Dycus** ('65) has resigned his position at the law school to continue his education. He will be a candidate for the Master of Laws Degree at Harvard Law School during the 1975-76 academic year. Dycus has been responsible for alumni relations and fund raising at the law school. His other administrative duties included supervision of the Continuing Legal Education Program and the Placement Office, student recruiting and public relations. He joined the law school in 1972, after working for several years as a trust officer for the Texas Commerce Bank in Houston.

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